WASHINGTON

ATERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONFRESS.

The Bankrupt Bill Passed in the House.

A Bill Reported in the Senate for the Equalization of Bounties.

Estimated moun'. Necessary for the Pripose '\$180,000,000.

Speech of Senato'r Sherman in Pavor of the Proposition to Fund the National Debt.

Further, Consideration of the Tax Bill.

up in the House this morning and pa ender the operation of the previous question. Its opponents fought it vigorously, headed by Thad Stevens, an reserved to all known Parliamentary dodges to delay or defeat its passage. The year and mays on its final pas-mage were sixty-eight to fifty-nine. The bill is very long, and varies but little from the former one reported by Mr.

The consideration of the Internal Tax bill was remed this afternoon in the House, and continued until air four o'clock, without bringing out much additional formation or provoking spirited debate. The evening ssion was devoted to the same subject, and the taxa-m of government bonds and the different kinds of United States securities was reached when the Hous at deal of discussion. Members differ widely in as to the policy the government ought to pursue, ee upon such portions of the Tax bill as the House by to reach for that day. The Committee are

THE PROPOSED PUNDING OF THE NATIONAL DEST The proposed bill authorizing the Secretary of the casury to replace United States securities falling due an able and exhaustive speech of nearly two hours in favor of the measure. He said he regarded it as a reurities should bear nearly double the interest payable opies. At the close of Senator Sherman's speech the

the next fiscal year. The aggregate amount for inland and foreign service is \$18,379,500. In addition to this \$150,000 is appropriated for the United States and Brazil mail service, \$250,000 for the service between San Francisco, Japan and for six months, and \$900,000 for the overfor marine mail transportation between New Yor tween the ports of the United States and any allowing and paying therefor a compensation of exceeding the sea postage accruing on the mails so suveyed. The bill also provides for the advertising of we papers having the largest circulation, and a third to be selected by the President. This latter, therefore, is

Senate some time since passed a bill for the of certain naval contractors and sent it to the House. That body referred it to the Committee on Claims. This committee has decided The House Committee on Claims have had four handred have reported adversely on three hundred and fifty of twenty million dollars, and the claims allowed have

WAR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES. Department reports that of its employes six

nered and eighty-five were in the Union army, and it one in the rebel army. The latter was appointed to THE PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The bill relating to the sale of the public lands in the Southern States, which was brought up this mornfing in the Senate, gave rise to a somewhat animated discussion. As originally reported by the committee the sales, were limited to eighty acres, in order that as meany freedmen as possible might be accommodated with farms. It was represented with great force that ench a restriction would have a strong tendency to divert white emigration into States where more liberal terms were offered, and it was finally deckled to make

headed by George A. McGuire, Daniel G. Taylor and Bart. Able, are in the city, estensibly to look after the sippi bridge case, but in reality to further the at the conservative republicanism of Missouri.

PER SENATE'S ACTION IN THE CASE OF FRANK BLAIR'S NOMINATION. The refusal of the Senate to confirm General Frank Blair as Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis was econsidered by that body in executive session on Friday, and the whole subject reopened.

APPOINTMENTS. J. B. Smith and Majer Cheeny are reported to have been appointed Collector and Assessor for the First Con-gressional District of Wisconsid, Vice Emerson and Brenson removed. Colonel Starr is also spoken of as almost certain to receive the Postmastership of Mil

The Senate to day in executive session confirmed the momination of William Tripp to be Surveyor General

The President yesterday granted a pardon to B. Palmer, of Murirecology, Tenn., formerly a brigadier general in the robels of the strongest recommendations.

The President has said pardons to the following persons, held for crimial offences—Charles E. Mould,

Port Office at Chicago; George Contes, of New York, convicted of swuggling and sentenced to thirty days confine-ment and to pay a fine of one bundred dollars, and James W. Bowling, of New York, also convicted of smuggling and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and be imprisoned for sixty days. Conton and Bowling having served out their periods of confinement, and being makle to pay the fines imposed upon them, they were pardoned on the recommendation of many respectable

The United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, under date of April 25, 1806, reports that the royal de-cree of October 19, 1865, shutting to general trade of

trict, has been repealed provisionally; therefore the said ports will continue to be open as before as ports of entry. The above decree of October 19 has been already partly repealed by another royal order dated January 27, as far as the port of Aguadilla was concerned.

Colonel Maynadeer, commander of Fort Loraine, Da-kota Territory, who is also one of the commissioners appointed by the government to treat with the Indians in that locality, reports the recent arrival of a number of the different tribes in the section of Fort Loraine, whither they were forced to come through destitution and hunger. Provisions were issued to them, for which they were very grateful. No signs of a hostile disposi-tion were observed on the part of any of them.

tion were observed on the part of any of them.

Commissioner Cooley, of the Indian Bureau, having left Washington for a few days' absence, Charles E. Mix, Esq., Chief Clerk of that department, is, by appointment of the President, Acting Commissioner during the in-

PROPOSED SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The National Union Club have decided to serenade the

Dennison and Attorney central special special processing of THE HERALD'S REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA UNION CONVENTION.

Much indignation is expressed by members of the recent radical Union Republican Convention held in Alexandria, that they should as usual be compelled to look at the columns of the New York HeralD for the only constructed their proceedings, while they are positively. rect report of their proceedings, while they are positively misrepresented both in the Times and Tribune. The reports in these papers state that Rotts' plan of reconstruction was recommended, when, as a matter of fact, just the opposite thing was done. The radical resolutions having been adopted, they have looked in vain to tions having been adopted, they have looked in vain to see a correction in these papers of the erroneous state-

THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT. The President has appointed the following named persons to be Visitors at the approaching examination at the United States Military Academy at West Point, commencing on the first Monday in June. For the State of Vermont—Rev. John Newman. Rhode Island—Thos. C. Vermont—Rev. John Newman. Rhode Island—Thos. C. Turner, of Providence. New Jersey—Gen. I. Perrine, of Trenton. Pennsylvania—Wm. F. Johnson, of Pittsburg. Delaware—Wm. S. Macanley, Jr., of Wilmington. Virginia—B. J. Barbour. F. Wilmington. Mississippi and Arkansas—Joslah Snow. Texas—Major Anson I. Mills, of Washington. Missouri—General J. Stevenson. Tennessee—Judge Missour:—General J. Stevenson. Tennessee—Judge S. J. W. Luckey. Kentucky—Judge Embree. Induana—J. L. Campbell. Illinois—Dr. Jos. M. Ralston, of Quincy. Wisconsin—John G. McMyan. Kansas— Col. John P. Martin, of Atchison. Oregon—Hon. J. W. Nezmith. The persons appointed will report themselves to Brevet Major General Cullum on their arrival at West Point.

The President, it is stated, has made the following appointments at large to the United States Military Academy at West Point:-William Wier, of New York; Jacob Bell, Jr., of New York; O. L. Hein, District of Columbia; Thomas Townsend, District of Columbia Bouglass Grant, son of General Grant.

REDEMPTION OF CERTIFICATES OF INDESTEDNESS Official notice is given to the holders of certificates of indebtedness issued under the acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all cer-tificates of indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31; and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this department, with interest only to the said 31st inst.

Prominent at the centennial Methodist celebration last night were Secretary Harlan and Bishops Simpson and Ames. Rev. Dr. De Haas announced that he had re-ceived \$5,000 from a friend in Baltimore, given in the name of General Grant, towards the erection of the Metropolitan church in Washington. • Contributions were then made for this church to the amount of \$24,300, for the Dickinson College \$2,050, and for the general fund \$1,200—the latter being for the purpose of aiding the educational institutes and theological seminaries through-

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Pirst Session.

EILL TO EQUALIZE THE BOUNTIES OF SOLDIERS AND

Military Affairs and the Militia, to which was referred Senate bill No. 207, to provide for the equalization of presented a bill and a written report. The repor

to rely upon the patriotism of the claims to fill the ranks of it itmilitary forces in time of war. The experience of the policy forces in time of war the experience of this policy. Every citizen of the United States Indian Mine of this policy. Every citizen of the United States Indian Mine of the policy of the Control of the Properties of the Properti

Scolin three excludes from this or any other bounty any moder who has battered, at a signed transferred or in any yay disposed of the signed transferred or in any yay disposed of the signed transferred or in any yay disposed of the signed signed transferred or in any yay disposed of the signed signed transferred or in any yay disposed of the signed signed transferred has been made of the signed signed that the signed signed transferred has been made of the signed signed that the signed signed signed signed that the signed disbursing officer's, from entertaining any claim for bonary unless accompared with the discharge and said oath.

Section four makes it the duty of the Paymaster General, under direct's on of the Forcetary of War, to examine the account of every soldier who makes application for said bounty of ascertain the amount due, and endose it upon the class of the account of every soldier who makes application for said bounty of ascertain the amount due, and endose it upon the class of the amount of the class of the class of the amount of the class of the class of the amount of the class of the class of the amount of the original for Japahe until the class and is identified by the affidavits of the Japahe until the class and is identified by the affidavits of require the discharge to be presented to him and shall compare it with the warrant to see that it agrees therewith.

Section five excinices entirely all agents and attenneys from any participation in the gaster of assignment of any bounty shall be recognized or entertained by any accounting or disbursing officer, and that all classes must be presented within twelve months from the passage of the ext, or the claims will be forever excluded.

Section as provides that claims of widows and orphans of decased soldiers shall be settled by the proper accounting negative and continues of the continues of th

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.
At one o'clock Mr. SHEMAS called up the bill to consolidate the public debt and reduce the rate of interest on the same to five per cent.
The amendment of the Finance Committee striking out the provision making the cost of preparing issuing, printing and disposing of the loan not to exceed two per cent, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision that the cost of disposing of it shall not exceed one per cent, was agreed to.

cent, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision that the cost of disposing of it shall not exceed one per cent, was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Oblo, said this bill came in the ordinary way from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to facilitate the negotiation of a five per cent loan. It had been with him (Mr. Sherman) an earnest desire during the present session of Congress to see the interest on the public debt reduced to not exceeding five per cent. But the Secretary of the Treasury hesitated somewhat whether he could negotiate a loan bearing that rate. After full consideration, however, the Secretary presented this bill as containing the terms upon which, in his judgment, this loan could be negotiated. It came to the Finance Committee, and by general consent was reported to the Senate and printed, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the country and calling forth such criticism as might be made upon it. It was subsequently considered and reported from the Committee, Before considering the subject Mr. Sherman said it would be necessary for him to state briefly the condition of the public debt. By the statement of the first of May, it appeared that the public debt at that time was three hillions eight hundred and twenty-seven multions six hundred and seventy-six thousand cight hundred and May, it appeared that the public debt at that time was three billions eight hundred and twenty-seven millions six hundred and twenty-seven millions six hundred and twenty-seven millions six hundred and seventy-one dollars, and from that is properly deducted the amount of currency and coin on hand in the Treasury. To this must be added quite a large number of items, some of which have been acted upon before the adjournment; the mere statement of which will show the Senate the probable condition of which will show the Senate the probable condition of the debt within the next year. The largest sum now pending in any bill before us is in the bill from the Committee on Minitary Affairs for the equalization of bombutes, which will take, if passed, from one hundred to two hundred millions of dollars. The bill for the facility of the senate of the cut year, something like fifty millions of dollars are successful to state of the cut facility of a certain amount of read each. For the settlement with the States for expense in the military services, we have already appropriated about ten millions of dollars. Missouri, Kansas, Pennsylvania and West Virgina, and perhaps other States, have made ctaims, and there are other chains still to be presented; Indiana, Kentucky and One will have small claims each. The probability is that this class of chains, when adjusted, will take at least twenty millions of dollars. The largest claim was that of Missouri, which amounted to nearly seven millions. Then there is a question presented by a prominent member of the House of Representatives which I hope will not pass. It is a proposition to assume a portion of the expuses of the States in assist means a protion of the expuses of the States in assist means. Mr.

sech. The probability is that this claws of chims, when ship there were a question prosignation, with we an last William (a) the proposed of the contraction of the contraction of the exposes of the State
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stoh upon the States. Far more cogent, if not alto gether conclusive, is the constitutional argument against

ined the details of the bill, dwales at length open that portion exempting the bonds of the proposed loan from taxation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech Mr. Clark rose and said he desired to speak in opposition to the bill, but was not prejared to do so now. H. moved that its further consideration to be postponed unto the morrow Mr. Presenters, (re.) of Me., said the special order for to-morrow was the reconstruction resolutions.

Mr. Sherman said he would not antagonize his bill against the reconstruction propositions.

Mr. Chandles, (rep.) of Mich. introduced a bill supplementary to the several acts relating to the establishment of the Treasury Department, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

It provides, first, for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Customs, who shall have the direction and superintendence of the execution of the laws regulating foreign and coasting trade, fisheries, and the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, who shall have the franking privilege and a salary qualt to that of Commissioner of Internal Revenue; second, for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of the Excise; and two assistant deputies, one to have supervision of cases arising under the laws for the issue of marine papers, the regulation of fore gu trade and shieries, &c., the other to have supervision of the collection of duties, warehousing, drawbacks, &c. Third. For the appointment of a Solicitor, at the same salary as that of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue. Fourth, That the Solicitor of Internal Revenue. Fourth, That the Secretary of the Treasry may transfer such additional clerks or messengers as may be required into the Bureau of Customs. Fifth, That the present duties as accounting officer, he shall examine and adjust the internal revenue accounts; and aball have transferred to his office the clerks employed in the office of the First Comptroller of Internal Revenue accounts; and Aball have transferred to his office the clerks employed in the office of the First diste settlement of any account where delay, may be injurious to the United States or any party in interest. Ninth. That he shall direct prosecutions for debts due the United States, growing out of the adjustment of public accounts; shall have custedy of bonds for the security of the United States by public officers, and possess the same authority as the Secretary of the Treasury for critifying copies from records, accounts and documents. Other sections prescribe further the duties and powers of the Chief Compiroller, authorize an appeal to him from the decisions of the First, Second and Third Compitoller and giving him the franking privilege.

PENALLY AGAISST SEAMEN WEARING SHEATH KAUTER.
Mr. CHANDEKE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent the wearing of sheath knives by American seamen. It provides that the same prohibition against wearing knives on shipboard shall be exceeded and made applicable to all seamen in the merchant service. Every master of a ship, registered under the laws of the United States, is required to inform every person engazed as seamen of this provision, and to require his compiliance under a penalty of fifty dollars, the fine to go one half to the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Mr. WILSON called up a bill making further provisions for the establishment of an armory and military depot at Rock Island, Illinois; which was passed.

The House bill to amend the postal laws was taken up. One section provides that prepaid letters shall be retured free of chargo to the writers when not called for; another that money orders shall be good for but one year; another prescribes punishment for damaging or disfiguring letter boxes in the public streets at a fine of five hundred dollars or three years' imprisonment.

Mr. RAMEAY, (rep.) of Minn., offered an amendment that whenever the Postmaster General shall employ special agents to collect money he shall require bond and secority of such agents; which was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

At four o'clock the Ser

And whenever the better have been imparted they have been gladly accepted. Mr. Jencks concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Pans, (rep.) of Wis., asked him to permit an amendment to be offered, striking out the involuntary beakruptcy features of the bill as contained in sections 39, 40, 41 and 42.

Mr. Jenckes declined to withdraw the motion for the previous question. previous question.

Mr. Strevess, (rep.) of Pa., wished to move to postpone action on the bill till December next, adding that he hoped the gentleman from Rhode I-land (Mr. Jenckes) would allow that time to clapse before calling on them to commit hari-kari. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jisregus still declined to withdraw the previous question, and the House seconded it.

Mr. Strevess moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was negatived by a vote of 49 yeas to 98

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in reference to the pensions stopped on account of participation in the rebellion, the amount of arrears paid or claimed, and the amount estimated to be

arrears paid or claimed, and the amount estimated to be necessary to pay arrears, &c.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION RILL.

Mr. McCullousu, (dem.) of Md., introduced a bill to amend the Civil Appropriation bill for the year 1859, so as to make the proviso to the seventeenth section read that "where there is no collector at the place of location of any public work therein specified, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to appoint a disbursing agent for the payment of all moneys appropriated for the construction of such public work with such compensation as he may deem equitable and just.

The bill was read three times and passed.

ASSIGNT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on which the main question had been ordered yesterday.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill., moved to lay the bill on the table.

table.

Mr. Beandreer, (rep.) of Conn., wanted to know whether it would be in order to rieve to amend the bill so as to let the Secretary of the Navy go to Europe.

A Manner added—And to stay there.

Mr. Brandreere repeated the words "and to stay there."

The STAKER thought that such an amendment would hardly be an order.

The blue an order.

The blue as passed by a vote of 69 yeas to 41 naya.

The House then proceeded, during the morning hour, to the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, to which some mederial amendments were, on motion of Mr. JENGES (rep.) of R. I., made.

Mr. JENGES — A speaker, in closing this debate I wish to exte and to reply to some general objections that have been raised to legislation upon this subject. The first objection is that no law should be passed which arthorizes the discharge of a debt without payment in foul or which cancels the obligation of a contract. All bankrupt have on this principle would be pronounced inexpedient and unjust. My reply is, that in the progress of chilphened nations that there should be any louger servitude for debt. There are two parties to every contract, and there are uncertainties with regard to the performance of it by each. All commercial na-

25 provides for the sale of perishable properly.

attorneys and others for withholding moneys collected for sofficers, soldiers and sallors, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NEW EXECUTIVE MANFOX.

Mr. Ricz, (rep.) of Maine, asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution constituting the standing committees of both houses on Public Buildings and Grounds as a joint committee to examine the several sites that may be proposed for a new Executive and expediency of such accommodations for the Prevident.

Mr. Farsworth, (rep.) of Ill., objected.

The Bouse went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Daws in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tax bill, commencing at the paragraph imposing a tax of two cents a pound on cotton, upon which no tax has been levied.

The paragraph imposing stax of five per cent on all manufactures not otherwise-provided for was, on motion of Mr. Spalenc, amended by adding the following:—"Provided further, that brown earthen and common gray stone shall be subject to a tax of two and a half per cent ad valorem, and no more."

The paragraphin reference to workers in gold and sitver was, on motion of Mr. Keller, (rep.) of Pa., amended, by adding the provise that the stamping provision should not apply to the revorking of old gold or silver not in lump, ingot or bar.

The paragraphs relating to tobacco were amended by adding as a new paragraph on smoking tobacco, sweetend, stemmed or butted, atax of forty cents per pound, and by adding to the words "on smoking tobacco, sweetend, stemmed or butted, atax of forty cents per pound, and by adding to the words "on smoking tobacco, sweetend, stemmed or butted, including that reade of stems or in part stems, and imitations thereof, a tar of ten cents per pound."

Mr. Myana, (rep.) of Pa., noved to amend by imposing in lieu of the duties on manufactured tobacco and cigars a tax of twenty cents per pound.

Mr. Myana, rep.) of Pa. noved to amend by imposing in lieu of the duties on manufactured tobacco and cigars a tax of twenty cents per p

sion upon the States. Far more cogent, if not altogether conclusive, is the constitutional argument against legislation to take effect only on faure contracts. Some date must be fixed in such a statute before which contracts must remain binding, and beyond which they may be annulled. The business of the country must go on, with or without such a statute, and debis must be contracted on the usual credits. A man fails a month after the day designated. From the edilgations contracted within that month he may be discharged; but he must remain in the chains of all his previous liabilities, although they may run back through a period of twenty years. In fact, as the evidence of debt may be a judgment or specialty, no statute could give equal and full relief to all debtors on this principle, unless its operation should be postponed until twenty years after its passage. Such an enactment would be an absurdity. As a present measure of relief a purely prospective statute, to take effect from its date, would be worse than a mockery; it cuts a man into fractions; it severs his business and his life; one half or some other fraction of him may be bond, the other free. It breathes the spirit of the terrible Roman statute which gave the living body of the debtor to be cut in pieces by his creditors—a horrid dividend. It would be as unjust to the creditor as to the debtor; they should all be treated alike, and stand equal before the law. It would discriminate against some and favor others; some would take the dividend, and the balance of their claims would still be valid; others would be compelled to discharge their whole debt for the same dividend. Such a statute could not be uniform in its operation, and would therefore be unconstitutional. For, as I have maintained in this debtac, the constitutional requirement in a bankrupt law is, that it should be uniform in its effect upon the relief are presonal actions, and the relief granted by a bankrupt law is a discharge from these personal critional. The effect should be uniform u participated in by Messrs. Schenck, Morrill, Yaya, Lavence of Ohio, Stevens, Sloan, Boutwell, Washburn of Masa, and Hubbard of Conn.

Messer in the Stevens of Messer in the Stevens of the first paragraph and inserting in lieu of it the following:—"On all other cigars four dollars per thousand and forty per cent ad valorem exclusive of the tax; provided that in assessing said ad valorem duty the first ten dollars valuation shall not be assessed."

Mr. Schenck accepted Mr. Stevens' amendment.

Without coming to a vote the Bouse, at half-past four, took a recess till half-past seven.

NVENING SESSION.

WORK OR THE TAX BILL RECYMED.

The House immediately went into Committee of the

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The House immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Dawes in the chair—on the Tax bill. The discussion in reference to cigars and tobacco was continued by Messra. Hubbard of Conn., Deming, Hooper, Morrill, Stevens, Griswold, Washburn of Mass, and Paine.

Finally the debate was closed, and the vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Hooper to the amendment was agreed to, the vote by tellers being 57 to 46. It strikes out the paragraph in the bill imposing a tax on cigar citos or small cigars and substitutes for it the following:

On cigarettes or small cigars, made of tobacco, inclosed in a wrapper or bickerd and cover three and a half inches in least and on cigars known as "short sizes," the market value of which is over eight dollars and not over twelve dollars per thousand; on all other cigarettes and cigars a tax of four dollars per thousand; on all other cigarettes and orders a tax of four dollars per thousand, and, in addition, forty per centum advancem on the value of which is over eight dollars and not over twelve dollars per thousand, a tax of four dollars per thousand, and, in addition, forty per centum advancem on the value beyond twelve dollars per chousand, to be assessed on the excess beyond twelve dollars per chousand, to be assessed on the excess beyond twelve dollars per thousand.

Mr. Monnill obtained leave to-offer at another time, when perfected, a provision that the taxes assessed and paid on cigars, cheroots and cigarettee of domestic mannifacture, under this act, shall also be assessed and paid on all imported cigars, in addition to any duties imposed on the zame under the tariff.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. Pains and Schresse, which look to the same purport, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the inspection and v

had several verbal and immaterial amendments in it.

Mr. Cooks moved to add to it the following proviso:

Provided. That in estimated sales of goods, wares or merchandise for purposes of this section, any sales made by or through axitier broker upon which a tax has been paid shall not be estimated and included as sold by the broker for whom the sale was made.

After some discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Griswold moved to amend the paragraph relating to carriages, &c., by striking out "gold watches and gold or silver plate." Rejected.

Mr. Morrill moved to strike out the paragraph amending section 103 of the present law, under schedule A, and to substitute for it a paragraph which imposes a tax of two and a half per cent on railroads, canals, steamboats, barges, canal boats, mail coaches, &c., carrying passengers within the United States, where the receipts exceed \$1,000 per annum, the tax to be calculated on gross receipts from passengers and mails.

After some discussion the paragraph was passed over informally until the amendment could be printed.

To the paragraph relating to telegraph companies a provise was added that no returns shall be required of receipts not subject to tax.

The committee, after disposing of ten pages of thebill, down to the paragraph on banks, rose, and the House, at ten o'clock, adjourned.

Oblinary.
THE LAST REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

Hutchings, one of the last survivors of the war of American independence. This announcement resurrected haif a dozen almost forgotten antedliuyians who claimed to have "fit inter the Revolution;" but most of them comeforward without proper and good certificates for their distinction. The last of the officially recognized Revolutionary soldiers is dead. The United States Pension Office is in full mourning. Relics and heroes of the second war of independence are now in order. Brigadier General Abraham Daily and his veterans of 1812-will now take precedence; and in order that their memories may be rightly preserved and honored they will at once send in to the Herald office full accounts of their eventful lives.

once send in to the Herald office full accounts of their eventful lives.

The last survivor of Washington's era was Lemuel Cook, and he died on Sunday night last in Clarendon, New York, aged one hundred and two years. He was born in Plymouth, Vermont. At the age of seventeen he entered the army of the Revolution, first in the dragoons, and then in the infantry, under Colonel Shelden. Mr. Cook was three years in the army, was present at the surronder of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and took an honorable discharge at the close of the war, signed by General Washington. Mr. Cook removed to Westorn New York to reside more than thirty years ago. He has be a infecble health for a year or two past, but up to 1864 was quite active. He funeral will take place to-day in Clarendon with military and Masonic honors.

The Pennsylvania Battle Flag Presen-

The Pennsylvania Battle Fing Presentation.

Harmsung, May 22, 1866.

Governor Curtin received a despatch to-day from Sectorary Stanton announcing that an order has been issued by the Adjulant General granting, as far all may be consistent with the interests of the service, permission to all the regular army officers who commanded in Pennsylvania regiments to be present at the flag presentation in Philadelphia on the Fourth of Juty.

A -A.-A.-FIRST CLASS ENGLISH AND FRENCH
A. China and Glass Ware, imported direct. Just the
place for new (and old) housekeepers to buy cheaper than
any other house in the city. All goods warranted as represented.

Cooper Institute, corner store.

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